

# THE MILITARY MONITOR,

## AND

# AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

Vol. I.]

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[ No. 38.

### THE MILITARY MONITOR, AND AMERICAN REGISTER,

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#### AGENTS

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### Official.

#### CAPTURE OF YORK.

Copies of letters from major-general Dearborn, to the Secretary at War.

Head-quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada.

April 27th, 1813,  
8 o'clock, P. M.

Sir—We are in full possession of this place, after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave officers and soldiers.

General Sheaffe commanded the British troops, militia and Indians, in person.

We shall be prepared to sail for the next object of the expedition the first favorable wind.

I have to lament the loss of the brave and active brigadier-general Pike. I am, with the highest respect, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

The hon. gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War, Washington.

Head-quarters, York, capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813.

Sir—After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high and in an unfavorable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the scite of the ancient French fort Tarento. It prevented also many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing—but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from Indians and other troops. Gen. Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our

troops to land. His force consisted of seven hundred regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Major Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with seven or eight hundred men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will, I fear, exceed one hundred; and among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer Brigadier-General Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion, the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of forty, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed.

General Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time, all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that gen. Pike had been wounded I went on shore.—To the gen. I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a know-

ledge that it was his wish, and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery, was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed & wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers. Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertions that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind; but as soon as they got into a proper position a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries & was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown up, and had, no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to commodore Chauncey, for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately, the enemy's armed ship *Prince-Regent*, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores, were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use.

We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole.

I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail to-morrow for Niagara, whether I sent this by a small vessel, with notice to gen. Lewis of our approach.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

HENRY DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Secretary of War, Washington.

Copies of letters from Com. CHAUNCEY, to the Secretary of the Navy.

*U. S. ship Madison, at anchor off York, }  
8 o'clock P. M. April 27, 1813. }*

Sir—I have the satisfaction to inform you that the American flag is flying upon the fort at York. The town capitulated this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Brigadier-general Pike was killed. I have

the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon WILLIAM JONES, Secretary  
of the Navy, Washington.

*U. S. ship Madison, at anchor off York, }  
April 28, 1813. }*

Sir—Agreeable to your instructions, and arrangements, made with maj. gen. Dearborn, I took on board the squadron under my command, the general and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sacket's-Harbor on the 25th instant, for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the south and westward of the enemy's principal fort, as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by the major-general & myself, for landing the troops was the scite of the old French fort Tarranta.

The debarkation commenced about eight o'clock A. M. and was completed about 10. The wind blowing heavy from the eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men, overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous, that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooners to take a position near the forts in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about six hundred yards of their principal fort, and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops as soon as landed, were formed under the immediate orders of brigadier-general Pike, who led in a most gallant manner the attack upon the forts, and after having carried two redoubts, in their approach to the principal work (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed, and wounded a great many, and amongst the former, the ever to be lamented brigadier-general Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the major-general; and his

known activity, zeal & experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of general Pike, the command of troops devolved for a time upon col. Pierce, who soon after took possession of the town. At about two P. M. the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4, our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as gen. Dearborn learnt the situation of gen. Pike, he landed and assumed the command. I have the honor of inclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into, and approved by general Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks, nearly finished—the only vessel found here is the duke of Gloucester, undergoing repairs—the *Prince-Regent* left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive; the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen, Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed—the exact number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by gen. Dearborn, I presume that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re-embark to-morrow and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition, the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command & I feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

*Terms of Capitulation entered into on the 27th April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of major-general Dearborn & commodore Chauncey.*

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on pa-

rade and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant-colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter-master, one deputy adjutant-general of the militia, namely—

Lt. colonel Chewitt; major Allen; captains John Wilson, John Button, Peter Robinson, Reuben Richardson, John Arnold, James Fenwick, James Mustard, Duncan Cameron, David Thomson, John Robinson, Samuel Ridout, Thomas Hamilton, John Burn, William Jarvie;

Quarter-master Charles Baynes;

Lieutenants John H. Shultz, George Mustard, Barnet Vanderburch, Robert Stanton, George Ridout, Wm. Jarvis, Edward M'Mahon, John Wilson, Ely Playter;

Ensigns Andrew Thompson, Alfred Senally, Donald M'Arthur, William Smith, Andrew Mercer, James Chewitt, George Kink, Edward Thompson, Charles Denison, George Denison, Darcey Boulton;

Nineteen serjeants, four corporals, & two hundred and four rank and file.

Of the Field Train Department, Wm. Dunbar.

Of the Provincial Navy, capt. Frs. Govereaux; midshipman John Ridout, and Loms. Baupre; lieut. Green; clerk Jas. Langedon; one boatswain; fifteen naval artificers.

Of his majesty's regular troops, Lt. De Kouven; one serjeant major.

And of the royal artillery, one bombardier and three gunners—

Shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and Great Britain.

(Signed) G. S. MITCHELD.

Lt. Col. 3d, A. U. S.

SAMUEL S. CONNER,

Maj. and A. D. C. to maj. gen. Dearborn

WILLIAM KING,

Major 15th U. S. Infantry.

JESSE D. ELLIOT,

Lieut. U. S. Navy.

W. CHEWITT,

Lieut. Col. comd'g 3d reg. York Militia.

W. ALLEN,

Major 3d regt. York Militia.

F. GAURREAU, Lt. M. Dpt.

#### FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

The apparent, and I hope, real security of New-York, has lulled the Citizens into a momentary indifference to the movements of the enemy. The many well manned batteries, from Sandy-Hook, to the State-Prison, must, it is supposed, render every attempt on this city, destructive only to the enemy.

I am of this opinion also, but am yet disposed not to trust to probability, but, would also provide, as far as possible, against possibility. I hold it, also as good doctrine, that we should not only be prepared to resist an attack, but also to discourage the attempt; and, should it be made, then rather to defeat it in an early than in an advanced stage.

To the soldiers, in actual service, we owe, that we were not *rocketed* & plundered before now. These soldiers are also objects of preservation, and are so in a superior degree. Their preservation should not rely entirely on their own prowess. A determined disposition, on the part of the citizens, resting on a well organized plan to support the soldier, is a measure which humanity as well as policy would suggest.

Should an attack be made on the city of New-York, it will be supported by a force calculated to overcome the expected defence. It will not be attempted by fewer than ten thousand of the best regular veterans. The military force intended for defence of Lower Canada may be employed for a short time in an attempt on New-York.

I wish not unnecessarily to alarm the citizens but surely it becomes my duty to keep their apprehensions alive, and the people so constantly on the alert, and so well prepared, as to ensure an early defeat of every attack on this city; or, should the enemy's temerity lead him to an imprudent prosecution of it, then that it might recoil on himself; and that we might possibly have the pleasure of viewing his majesty's troops in New-York, not as conquerors but as prisoners.

I know it is usual with writers to designate, most minutely, their plans for defence and attack, but this also is giving notice to the enemy of every form in which he may expect opposition. I hold it prudent to communicate, to proper officers only, any particular discovery in the art of war; and to confine public discussion to the exciting of patriotism and the necessity of being every where prepared at a moments notice, in support of some previously organized plan of defence. This remark, although

intended only for the city of New-York, will apply, in some degree, to all places exposed to the naval attacks of the enemy, and would, if acted on, have saved Havre de Grace; or, what would be of more consequence, prevented the attack.

The number of persons in this city, not yet attached to any particular military service, but who are well disposed to assist in repelling an attack on the city, is very considerable, perhaps not less than 10,000 persons.

Without suggesting publicly any specific mode of employing the services of these citizens, I would suggest that they ought to be formed into corps of *minute-men*, and hold themselves ready to appear instantly at whatever post would be assigned them.

In order to lessen their fears as to length of service, the roll, which they would sign, might confine their services to twelve hours in case of *false alarm*, and to eight days in the event of a *real attack*.

The officer commanding the harbour and batteries ought to cause a false alarm at least once a month, in order ascertain if those enrolled would really perform duty; and also, by accustoming the men to be alarmed, to remove that terror which is generally occasioned by it.

On occasion of false alarm, some thing ought to be preconcerted to employ the men—a part might be dispatched in the direction of Corlears-hook, some to the Batteries on the North river—a detachment might be transported to Long island, and some sent in boats one or two miles towards Staten island. A sham attack on them, from frigates, gun-boats, or other craft, would have a good effect.

It is probable any attack of the enemy must be successful or be totally relinquished in 8 days; but, should it be otherwise, the Citizens would certainly agree to prolong their services, by weekly engagements, until danger would disappear.

In a political point of view, the city of New-York, is of the first importance.—It is the most populous, richest and most commercial city in the United States, within a few miles of the sea, and built on the bank of a river leading directly towards the British possessions in Canada, and navigable, by vessels of war, for more than half its distance, and, what is of still greater consequence, it is intended that the head quarters of the Northern Confederacy shall be fixed at New-York.

The Citizens of the neighbouring counties of the State of N. Jersey, as well as those of every part of N-York, will see how much their own safety and the

late of the United States generally is connected with the preservation of the city of New-York. I would, therefore submit the prudence of making arrangements in all the towns within 20 miles of the Hudson, for the purpose of aiding and defending New-York—Telegraphs or alarm posts ought to be fixed along the river, and one in each town, measures should be concerted for the quick transportation of minute-men, by land and water; the steam boats might, on the signal of danger, resort to places previously arranged, to meet men proceeding for defence of the city. In short, an immediate meeting ought to be held in each town, a roll of minute-men made out and transmitted to the military commander at New-York. The force, that could be thus brought in aid of the citizens of New-York, would in 12 hours, amount to at least 2000; in 18 hours to 4000; in 24 hours to 6000; and, within 3 days, to not less than 20,000 men.—A supply of 4 or 5 days provision should be sent after the minute-men, by the inhabitants of each town.

With an arrangement of this kind, it is highly improbable that any attack would be made on this city; and, should it be made, it must fail. CAUTUS.

## The Military Monitor

NEW-YORK,

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1813.

✓ SUBSCRIBERS who have removed to new residences on the 1st inst. are requested to give notice thereof at the Office.

✓ A few files of this paper from the commencement, remain yet unsold; and may be had at the subscription price of \$3 per vol. payable at the time of subscribing.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The great importance of cheap inland transportation, has engaged the attention of all civilized people. In proportion as a country is extensive, the necessity of a cheap mode of transporting goods, becomes of increased importance. The application of this principle to the United States will be forcibly apparent to all; and the citizens would, doubtless, concur in any practicable plan for facilitating their intercourse with each other, and rendering the advantages of industry as generally equal as possible.

The most important, because the cheapest mode of transporting produce, is by canals; the next is that of good roads, connected, wherever narrow rivers occur, by permanent bridges; and the establishment of ferries over wide ones.

In a political view, these improvements become extremely essential. Man is naturally selfish; and love of country is generally produced by the natural or artificial value thereof. The American loves his country because of the liberty established by its laws, and he

loves it the more, when he views, on his travels to foreign climes, the contrasted appearance of absolute or partial slavery. The American seldom leaves his country to seek residence elsewhere, because no pecuniary advantages, no natural blessing, possessed by any other country, could compensate for the loss of liberty.

The natives of other countries are seen daily migrating to the U. States, exchanging the most improved soil, the finest climates and most salubrious situations, for those, in all these respects, inferior; and why? because they retire from the grim aspect of some proud monarch to the complacent smiles of freemen.

The United States, separated by rivers, bays or mountains, into different portions, are held together by a political union—the different states compose the “*faces*” the general constitution is the band that binds them together—It cannot be disputed that it is the interest of the states to remain thus united, but men are not equally wise or equally virtuous. There are some weak heads and some wicked hearts, it therefore becomes necessary to provide every possible security for the continuance of the blessings derived from the confederation of the states.

There are men in all countries, who, governed by inordinate ambition, can enjoy happiness only in the possession of exclusive privileges. An equality of rights is unfavorable to their desires; and, rather than travel through life in the enjoyment of an equality of happiness, they would hunt liberty from the earth.

This order of men are fortunately the least numerous, and are, unaided by others, unable to advance their own designs a single inch.—An association with the weak is therefore sought, their object at first appears honorable: (that is, appears so to the weak:) those, who are once led out of the right path, are then the easier led farther astray, until they are, at length, invited to set their shoulders to the pile, and tumble, by their strength, the edifice of their ancestors; and all that is valuable in life becomes a chaos burying beneath its ruins every thing valuable, and raising above it only the dreadful spectacle of a few tyrants and many slaves.

This is no fanciful picture, it has been displayed in other nations, it has been attempted in this. It has succeeded in other nations, and has failed here, only because the constitution of the United States is a better system of good government than any that has been previously established elsewhere.

It is probable that the attempts of factionists and ambitious individuals will not prevail against our liberties, and that our bond of union will gain strength from every attempt to dissolve it. It, however, cannot be improper to add every practicable precaution against the internal enemy; and leave him, as far as possible, without hope. The great precaution here alluded to, is the establishment of canals, roads, bridges, and ferries.

This would assimilate our ideas, it would cement our interests, it would make the several states *really one*, it would render the national motto “*e pluribus unum*” not a mere expression of our civil league, it would be truly descriptive of our country—many original parts bound into one, by an interest so strong as to be indissoluble. This subject merits more attention than can be here given to it, the columns of this paper shall always

be particularly open to liberal essays tending to promote so great a blessing; and will, in default of communications, be more amply considered in some future number.

Four remarkable circumstances have (according to official accounts) occurred at the taking of Little-York, in Upper Canada.

1. “The (British) enemy were repulsed by a number *far inferior* to theirs.”

2. “A party of (British) regulars, to the number of forty,” were blown up, along with several Americans, by the explosion of a magazine intended for the destruction of the Americans only.

3. General Sheaffee (the British commander) “moved off,” and left the militia to their fate.

4. The quantity of naval and military stores, taken by the enemy, was so great, that they could not be all removed, and it was intended that a part should be destroyed.

## Summary.

The report, that the British troops had landed near Baltimore, is not true, as will appear by the following.

*Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated May 6th.*

“We were yesterday all under arms, owing to an alarm being given that the British had landed at North Point.—Fortunately, for them, the alarm was false. In less than one hour we had from 5 to 6000 men under arms.

These marauders (they do not deserve the name of an enemy) confine their cowardly depredations to unprotected places, where they plunder women and children of their cloths. In the wanton and miserable attack of the British on the poor and defenceless town of Havre de Grace, the House of God was shamefully assailed. Since leaving Havre de Grace, they have burnt the small towns of Georgetown and Frederic, in Cecil county, Md. These towns are situate on Sassafraz Creek, which empties into the Bay.

It is said that admiral Warren disapproves the conduct of admiral Cockburn in destroying private property at Havre de Grace. Will the admiral order a restoration of the plundered property? We believe he will not.

There are several reports respecting the ill treatment of prisoners by the British—*Retaliation* is the only effectual remedy—This is no time for remonstrance.

On monday, the 3d inst. an unfortunate young wretch, about 22 years old, was shot at Greenbush, for the crime of repeated desertion.

On Thursday last, the smack Hiram, Capt. Sisson was boarded off the Highlands by—a barge from the Acasta frigate, with 2 officers and 8 seamen. As soon as the officers got on board the smack, the 8 men in the boat pushed-off, and made for the Jersey shore, which they reached in safety, and landed about 3 miles to the southward of the highlands.

The ship Neptune, with Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, has sailed from the Delaware for Russia.

It is reported by Capt. Williams of the ship Lagaira from Cadiz that a *French fleet* of *Eighteen sail of the line*, and *Twelve Transports*, from *Toulon*, had passed the Gut of Gibraltar, and that the British had no force there to send after them.

Flour at Cadiz 11 dollars per barrel.

## Extracts.

From the National Intelligencer.

### HARRISON'S ARMY.

Chillicothe, 4th May, 1813.

Dear Sir,

"The event which I informed you was apprehended has happened. Fort Meigs is besieged by the enemy? An express has this moment (7 o'clock, P. M.) arrived from the Rapids, bearing despatches from gov. Meigs to gen. M'Arthur. The Governor is on his way to Sandusky, with a reinforcement to the garrison there, and was met by the express to whom he had been sent by gen. Harrison, with the information that the enemy had besieged Fort Meigs; and requiring reinforcements, to be mounted and marched with all possible despatch to the relief of the Fort. A detachment of fifteen hundred men from Kentucky, are said to be at Portage river unable to proceed on account of the besiegers.—When the express left Fort Meigs, (Friday the 30th ult.) the cannonading had lasted 22 hours, and the fire of the enemy had been partially silenced. No mention is made of any loss on our side, nor any supposition of the enemy's loss. Gov. Meigs has instructed Gen. M'Arthur and Cass, upon the requisition of Gen. Harrison, to march instantly all the recruits who have been raised and all the men that can be procured (all to be mounted) to proceed with all possible despatch to the relief of Harrison.

"While I am writing, the drums are beating along the streets, for volunteers, & Secretary M'Lane is busied in hurrying off expresses to different parts of the country for the same purpose."

Delaware (O.) May 3, 1813.

SIR—By the return of an express from this to Upper Sandusky, it is ascertained that Fort Meigs is besieged. Gen. Harrison has sent to Fort Finley, to sink a boat loaded with cannon ball, and not to have any mail attempt to pass.

The British and Indians, &c. &c. are computed at 3000. I understand that Gen. Clay and the Kentucky troops had not arrived when the bombardment commenced on the 30th ult. I have just returned from Norton, and I am calling our mounted volunteers in every contiguous direction to rendezvous at this place and Norton immediately. With respect to the advancing of the one year's troops, raising under your and Gen. Cass' superintendence, you will dispose

of them as you may judge best. Forage and provisions, can be furnished at this, and in advance, by the United States.—On this occasion, you are desired to exert your authority and influence to bring or send all the mounted men you can.—My object is to attempt to force through Fort Meigs, if necessary, and in any event to secure the public stores at Upper Sandusky, and relieve the frontier inhabitants from a panic which has seized them. In case gen. M'Arthur is absent, general M'Lane is directed to raise the men.

In haste, J. P. MEIGS.  
Gen. M'Arthur.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

*Biographical notice of Mr. JOEL BARLOW, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, near the French Government.*

Mr. Barlow was born in 1755, in the town of Reading, in the state of Connecticut. He received an excellent education, and shewed at an early age a decided preference for the belles-lettres, which he has since cultivated with success, and to which he owes a share of that glory which will descend with his name to posterity. He was still engaged in his studies at the period of the rupture between England and her colonies. Young Barlow possessed too much elevation of soul to remain an indifferent spectator of an event which involved the dearest interests of his country. He appeared several times as a volunteer in the field of honor, and his companions in arms, among whom were four of his brethren, did justice to his patriotic zeal and intrepidity.

In 1778, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and applied himself to the study of the law, in the leisure moments which events left at his disposal; however he engaged in a different career from that of the bar. He accepted the place of chaplain of brigade, which was offered to him by the state of Massachusetts. It may be observed, that among the Presbyterians of New-England, the priesthood is only a kind of civil ordination. He who receives it may engage in other avocations, and it is not uncommon to see young men preach the gospel, in order to procure the time & means necessary to qualify them for another profession.

In his new capacity of chaplain, Mr. Barlow followed the army until the conclusion of peace in 1783. It was during this tempestuous period, that he

sketched and in a manner finished his beautiful poem of the Columbiad, which secured him an honorable station amongst the eminent poets.

He had married in 1781, Miss Baldwin of New Heaven, sister to the senator of that name; as distinguished for the superiority of her mind as for her amiable qualities, and who was worthy of the husband she had chosen.

When the Independence of the U. States was acknowledged, Mr. Barlow went to Hartford, where he commenced the study of the law. 1785, he was admitted to the bar, where he distinguished himself in such a manner as to attract the notice of his fellow citizens.

In 1787, he published the vision of Columbus, or the Columbiad, of which we have already spoken. The merited reputation of this poem soon spread from America to Europe, and it was even reprinted in London a few months after its first publication.

At this time, a company of very respectable men, with the greatest part of whom he had been acquainted in the army, bought from Congress an immense tract of land, situate on the banks of the Ohio. It was proposed to sell a part of these lands to foreigners, and to divide the rest among the members of the company. Mr. Barlow was requested to assist in the execution of this project, and to proceed for that purpose to Europe. He consented to it the more willingly, as the voyage was in perfect consonance with the liberality of his taste & with the desire which he had long cherished of seeing and studying the celebrated countries of the old continent, whose genius had brought all the arts to perfection. Soon after his arrival in England, he went to France, where he attended with success to the interest of his employers. The establishment, of which he became one of the first proprietors, was begun in 1788, and increased so rapidly through the affluence of the American colonists that, in 1812, it contained a population of 280,760 souls. The state of Ohio, admitted among the members of the federal union, now forms the seventeenth province of the American republic.

During the first years of the French revolution, Mr. Barlow resided in London, where he published different works, remarkable for the depth of his views; and the merit of their style, which procured for their author the applause of statesmen and of men of taste. Mr. Fox himself gave testimony to the talents of Mr. Barlow and pronounced his eulogium in the House of Commons.

A special mission to the French government carried Mr Barlow back to Paris in 1792: it was at that time he had the honor of being made a French citizen, together with his countrymen, Washington and Hamilton. Political and commercial affairs caused his presence for some time in the north of Europe and he soon after received from the American government, a most important mission to the coast of Africa. After surmounting many obstacles, he succeeded in concluding advantageous treaties with the states of Algiers, of Tunis, and of Tripoli, and in delivering his fellow citizens who had long groaned in captivity. This was one of the periods of his life, the recollection of which was always most agreeable to him.

These negotiations being concluded, he returned to France, where he resided from 1797 until 1805; he then quitted France and went to England, where he embarked for the United States. On his return to his native country, he was occupied in projects of public utility, and published the last edition of the *Columbiad*, the most magnificent specimen of typography which had yet issued from the American press.

Mr. Barlow was destined to revisit Europe and there to finish his honorable career. In 1811, the present President of the United States, Mr. Madison, appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary near the French government. Motives of the highest importance carried him to Wilna, last October. He was on his return from that town, when an inflammation of the lungs carried him off suddenly, at Zarnow, near Cracow. His loss will be severely felt by his fellow citizens, and by all those who are capable of appreciating the union of genius and virtue.

As a statesman, Mr. Barlow has rendered essential services to his country, & as a man of genius and a friend of humanity, he does honor to his age; as a man of deep research, he has left works, which will always be sought after by true philosophers; as a poet, he has signalized by a great work, the rising literature of his country; his glory will exist as long as the language which served to illustrate his name.

In private life, he possessed all the essential qualities which could contribute to his own happiness and that of the persons by whom he was surrounded. Having attained by his merit the exercise of high offices, he was free from the ridiculous weakness of some men, who affect to despise literary success, without which they would still have remained in impenetrable obscurity. He spoke of his works without pride and without false

modesty. The strokes of his wit flowed frequently from a sprightly disposition. His judgment was always correct and just. Under a grave and perhaps austere exterior he concealed an ardent and feeling mind. His openness, invited confidence. Unshaken in his attachments, sincerely beloved by all those whom he admitted to his society, he has left universal regret, and it would be utterly impossible to describe the grief of his wife and family. She has lost the object in which all affection centered. There are losses for which no earthly consolation exists. If any thing could assuage such piercing sorrows, it would be the thought, that the memory of Mr. Barlow is dear to all good men, & that the remembrance of his virtue & talents will never perish.

From *Cobbett's Register*—February 20.

#### AMERICAN WAR.

It will be useless, perhaps, but I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the public once more to the gross delusions practised upon it by the hired prints, with regard to this war. At first they said, that there would be no war; that war was the cry of the mere rabble; and that though Mr. Madison was himself corrupted by France, the congress were not. When the congress met, they, however, actually declared war. Then our hirelings told us, that the people were enraged with both president and congress, & that, as the election of president was approaching, they would turn Mr. Madison out, and that thus the war would be put an end to.—That election has now terminated; but, until the termination, and the result was known, we heard of nothing but the certain defeat of Mr. Madison. He was sure to lose his election; and, indeed, several successive arrivals brought us the news of his having actually lost it. To which was added, that his rival, Mr. Clinton, had pledged himself to make peace with England. At last, however, comes the news, that Mr. Madison was re-elected! After this, one would have supposed that the hireling press would, at least have kept silence upon the subject; but, no, it had still a falsehood left; and, it is now telling the people, the "thinking people," of England, that, next year, there will be a re-election of the senate, when Mr. Madison will have a majority of 10 against him in that body, & that, in consequence of such change, he will be compelled to make peace with us. What a people must this be to be thus deceived! And still to listen to such publications; aye, and to rely upon

them too as implicitly as if they had always spoken the truth! Nothing can, however, be more flattering to the Americans than these statements, which show how uneasy this country is under the war with them; how sorely we feel the effects of it; and how anxious we are to get out of it. There is a coxcomb, who published in the *Times* news-paper, under the signature of VETUS, who would fain make us believe, that the people of America, or, at least, the agricultural part of the population, are a sort of half-savages. If Vetus had to write to them, he would not find many fools enough to tolerate his sublimated trash. He imputes their dislike to English politics to their ignorance. He does not know, perhaps, that they, to a man, (the natives) are as well acquainted with all our laws, as we are ourselves; that they know all about our excise taxes, & custom house taxes, and assessed taxes, and property taxes, full as well as we do; and, that they know all about our law of libel, our sinecures, and our paupers. If he were to go amongst them, and to have the impudence to tell them, that these are proofs of civilization, they would, or, at least, I hope so, make him remember the assertions as long as he had life in his carcase.

The Americans have always had their eyes fixed upon us; and, does this foolish man imagine, that they do not know how to set a proper value upon our system of government?—When they come to England, as some of them do, they sometimes reach London by the way of *Blackwater*, where, while they behold immense places for the education of officers of the army, they see ragged, or, rather, naked, children, tumbling along the road by the side of their chaise, crying as they go, "Pray bestow your charity; pray bestow your charity!"—The Americans know how to estimate these things. They are at no loss to draw the proper inferences from such facts; and it is not the trash of Vetus about civilization that will cloud their reasoning.—The American farmers are great readers.—There are absolutely none of them who do not read much.—They know, that we pay more in poor rates only than double the amount of the whole of their revenue! That fact alone is enough for them. With that fact before their eyes, they will be in no haste to attain what this sop calls a high state of civilization.—Besides, as to the fact, all those who know America will say, that the farmers there are a class of men beyond all belief superior in understanding to those of England or of any country of Europe. They have plenty; they have no dread of the tax-gatherer.

their minds are never haunted with the fear of want ; they have, therefore, leisure to think and to read. And, as to what he says about their being absorbed in the love of gain, the fact is the reverse. They have no motive to acquire great wealth, other than the mere vulgar love of money, seeing that no sum of money will purchase them distinction, seeing that millions would not obtain them a bow from even a negro. That is a country where the servant will not pull his hat off to his employer, & where no man condescends to call another man his master—Hence it is that the American farmer makes no very great exertions to become rich. They cannot elevate him ; they cannot purchase him seats ; they cannot get him titles ; they cannot obtain commissions or church benefices for his sons ; they can do nothing for him but add to his acres, which are already, in most cases, but too abundant. He has, from these causes, much leisure, & that naturally produces reading, particularly when the residence is in the country. So that the half wild man whose picture has been drawn by Vetus is wholly foreign from the reality of the American farmer.—The American farmer does not hate England—He hates a taxing system, and he hates the English system ; but he does not want war with England. He wants to have nothing to do with her ; and, though he hates war, he is more afraid of a connexion with her than of a war against her. He wishes to see all those, who will be connected with her, expelled from his country ; and, therefore, he is pleased to see the makers of knives and of coats rise up in his own country. To bring about this, to create manufactures in America, was the policy of Mr. Jefferson ; an object which has been now attained, through the means of our hostility and of the revolution in Spain—The continuation of the war for about three years longer will ever put an end to the English connexion ; and thus, the grand object of Mr. Jefferson's policy will have been served during his probable life time—This fellow, Vetus, seems to be wholly ignorant of the subject. He knows nothing either of the character or interests of the American people. He senselessly urges on the war without at all perceiving the consequences to which it leads. He does not perceive, that it will effectually deprive our government of the power of again taxing the coat of the candlestick of the American farmer. He does not perceive, that it will sap from our treasury many millions a year. When he is talking of the folly of introducing manufactures into America

he does not perceive, that that is the most deadly blow the Americans can give to our taxing system.

From the empty verbiage of this writer, who has been well termed an old battered hack, I come to something of more importance, namely, the debate of the 18th inst. in the house of commons, upon the subject of the war with America. I, perhaps, should not call it a debate, where, as to the only point at issue, all the speakers seem to have been of one mind and sentiment. But, be it what it may, it is of great importance to the liberties of mankind ; and as such, I shall notice it somewhat in detail.—Lord CASTLEREAGH (aye, that is the man, Americans) opened the discussion in the character of secretary of state of foreign affairs. This man's name is well known to the world. This is now the man, who, after Perceval, is to maintain the justice and necessity of a war against America. The papers, relating to the negotiation between the two countries, had been laid before the house ; and, in consequence of this, lord Castlereagh, on the 18th, brought forward a motion for “an address to the prince regent, expressing the regret of parliament for the failure of the negotiation, and pledging themselves to a zealous and cordial co-operation with his royal highness in the prosecution of the war, in support of the rights and interests of G. Britain and the honor of his majesty's crown” This motion was carried with an unanimous voice, just as similar motions used to be during the former American war, when about forty of such addresses were carried up to the king. I shall not proceed to notice such parts of the speeches as seem to me worthy of particular attention.—Lord Castlereagh set out with relating what had passed in regard to the orders in council, and, after having referred to the time and manner of their repeal, and to pledges of support of the war given in case that repeal should fail of producing peace with America, he said, as is stated in the report in the Morning Herald, that “he, therefore, should support the war against her. He, therefore, now flattered himself, that government would meet with that support which had been so liberally promised. If this was really found to be the case—if every attempt had been made, that justice or forbearance could suggest, to conciliate America, and if, notwithstanding, she had issued a declaration of war, and persisted in carrying on, after the concessions that had been made, where was the man that could refuse his assent to carry on the war with vigor adequate to

our means ? America would thus see the united efforts of the country, and the unanimity of the house, that had been called forth by the line of policy that she had pursued. If they looked at the documents that had been published by the American government as the grounds of the war, they should look at peace as an object, very distant, because the American government placed the war on such extensive grounds as could not be removed by this country.”

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the London Star, of March 20th.

It is our painful duty to record another humiliating sacrifice to the Americans, in the capture of the Java, one of the finest British Frigates which was ever launched ! The Dauntless, has arrived at Plymouth, from Gibraltar, with the melancholy intelligence.

While we lament this additional misfortune, it is some satisfaction to know that the brave men, who composed the crew of the Java, did their duty. Her colours were not struck until her bowsprit and masts were literally blown out of her. She was a fine French built ship, 7 or 8 years old, and was captured after a gallant action, from the French, in the East Indies, about two years and a half ago.

Our readers will perceive that the subject has been promptly taken up in Parliament. Lord Darnley last night gave notice of a motion, which will probably have the effect, if not of explaining where the blame lies, at least of quickening those operations by which the American Navy is to be kept in check in future.

#### A BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court of Carleton-House, the 1st day of February 1813.

[L. S.] Present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas, by his majesty's order in Council, bearing date the 11th day of November, 1807, and reciting, “That the sale of ships by a belligerent to a neutral, is considered by France to be illegal.” His majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, “That in future the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to his majesty's enemies should not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessels, and that all vessels then belonging to or which hereafter should belong to any enemy of his majesty, notwithstanding any sale or pre-

tended sale to a neutral, should be captured and brought in, and should be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors."

And whereas it is expedient to confine the operations of the said order to vessels belonging to France, or to the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to or incorporated with France—His royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of his majesty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said order shall henceforth be confined to vessels belonging to France or the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to or incorporated with France, and that all vessels belonging to any other power at war with his majesty, which may have been purchased, or may be purchased by the subjects of any power in amity with his majesty, and which shall be captured after the date of this order, and shall thereon be brought to adjudication in any of his majesty's Courts of Prize, shall be adjudged by the said court in the same manner as if the aforesaid order of the 11th of Nov. 1807, had not been issued. And the Rt. hon. the Lords Commissioners of his majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

JAMES BULLER.

## American Prize-list.

*List of Enemy's vessels, captured and brought into port or destroyed by the public and private armed vessels of the United States.*

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

254. Schooner Robin, sent into Portland, by the Revenge of Salem.

255. Schooner Fame, from Trinidad to Para, with some dry goods valued at \$12,000, sent into Savannah, by the Nonsuch of Baltimore.

256. Sch. Sally, of Curacao, sent into Charleston, by the Black Joke, of New-York, and George Washington, of Norfolk.

257. Sloop —, of Tortola, sent into Charleston, by the Saucy Jack.

258. Brig John, 10 guns, 12 pounders, from Lagaira for Gibraltar, a new and valuable vessel, laden with coffee and cocoa, sent into Charleston, by the Benjamin Franklin, of New-York.

259. Schooner Three Sisters, 120 tons burthen, laden with Plaster, sent into Salem by the Fame privateer. The Fame is only 30 tons burthen.

260. Schooner Comet, two guns and small arms, captured on the South side of St. Domingo, and sent into Savannah, by the Rapid of Charleston. She is laden with sugar, beeswax, tobacco and dry goods.

261. Schooner Searchey, a New-Providence privateer, of one gun and twenty men, captured by the Rapid, and burnt.

262. Schooner Mary, of St. Thomas, captured by ditto and ransomed; not having men to spare to send her home.

263. Schooner Mary Hall, sent into Sackett's Harbor, by the squadron under the command of captain Chauncey, on lake Ontario.

264. Sloop Elizabeth, sent into ditto by ditto. On board this vessel was captain Brock (brother of the late general Brock) of the 49th British regiment.

265. Schooner — burnt by do.

## ROYAL SPORT.

TUNE, *Fidelity*

THE Genius of Freedom, of unsullied fame,  
In Europe was hunted as royal fair game:  
*Eluding the chase* of his Albion foes,

He sought in Columbia a place to repose.  
Fol, lol, &c.

Not long under cover, till Britain's fell Pack  
Took scent of the Genius and follow'd his track,

Asserting their title to hunt on the ground,  
Wherever his Majesty's Game could be found.  
Fol, lol, &c.

The Sons of Columbia, the Heirs of the soil,  
Such savage-like sporting determin'd to spoil,

Resolved like Freeman their Rights to maintain  
And drove the fell Pack to their kennel again.  
Fol, lol, &c.

The Bloodhounds of Britain again we now spy,  
Unkennel'd, uncoupled, and all in full cry,  
And driving full speed to be in at the death,  
To wind the shrill horn upon Freedom's last breath.  
Fol, lol, &c.

There's all the old Tories and old Refugees,  
And merciless Indians united with these,  
At the sound of the bugle they follow the track,  
And join in the chase with the old British Pack.  
Fol, lol, &c.

Tho' daring awhile to make game of our cause,  
Unpunish'd they shall not long sport with our laws;

For, lashing the Puppies, half-train'd to the chase,  
We'll send them to Scotia again in disgrace.  
Fol, lol, &c.

Tho' Spies and tho' Traitors should practise their wiles,  
Fair Freedom shall ne'er be entrap'd in their toils;

Like true-blooded Yankees, we'll smoke their stale tricks,  
And play them the game of old Seventy-six.  
Fol, lol, &c.

John Bull he may bellow, his Lion may growl,  
His Bullies may bluster, his War-dogs may howl:

Like our Fathers, our Freedom we'll ever maintain.  
They beat the whole Pack, and we'll beat them again.  
Fol, lol, &c.  
Columbian.

## HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WAR

At the suggestion of several friends, the editor of this paper, proposes to publish a history of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN AMERICA. The great utility of such a work, at the present period, presses itself so strong on the editor's mind, that he has determined to devote a portion of his time to the compilation, AT A LOW PRICE, of a work, which ought to be in the hands of every citizen and which, by bringing to our knowledge the heroic exploits of our fathers, in the days which "tried men's souls," would now promote an emulation of their virtues and patriotism.

A historical knowledge of a man's native or adopted country is naturally desirable by all. The early histories of the old countries of Europe, are so obscured by details, depending principally on fabulous tradition, that little if any reliance can be placed on them. It is not so with America. It's early settlement (as far as can be important to inquire) had it's origin since the invention of letters. All, before it's discovery by Columbus, was savage and uncivilized life, producing no trait worthy of the historians pen.

It is not always within the sphere of a man's purse to purchase voluminous or expensive books, and there are not many who wish to be occupied by tedious details—hence the cause why so few can acquire, and why so many are unwilling to acquire a knowledge of history.

A short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the commencement of the revolutionary war, will be prefixed. An abstract of the events in the present war will be given in an appendix.

## PROPOSALS

To Publish by Subscription,

*A History of the Revolutionary War in America.*

To which will be prefixed, a short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the Revolutionary War.

ALSO—An appendix containing an abstract of remarkable events of the present war.

The entire deduced from several authorities, and carefully arranged. By the Editor of the Military Monitor.

The importance of the proposed publication, at all times great, will, at present, receive much force from the circumstance, that the citizens are obliged again to take up arms against their former enemy.

The heroic deeds, the patient sufferings, and the noble perseverance which, brought a former war to a successful issue, will show how little cause there is, comparatively, for despondence, and how much for exultation, in the present contest.

One object, in the present publication, is to afford the contemplated history at a price so low as to be within the means of every family. When the great labour of compiling such a work be considered, it is hoped every reader will confess it's cheapness, at the price of one dollar, each copy, to consist of about 300 pages, 12mo, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery.

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